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Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum**

* A/67/150.
** The information contained in the annex was received after the submission of the main report.

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Annex

Report on efforts of States towards the universalization of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

June 2011-May 2012

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
1. Bilateral level			
1 (a) Activities relating to annex 2 States			
Armenia	June 2011	Armenia participated in the Science and Technology Conference. The goal of the conference was to discuss advances in science and technology relevant to test ban verification, to explore scientific applications of the Treaty verification infrastructure and to encourage partnerships and knowledge exchange between the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization and the broader scientific community	
	June 2011-May 2012	Armenia provided technical support and the exchange of information from the Garni Seismic Auxiliary Station of the International Monitoring System. The data received from the Station were transferred to the Secretariat via the Albuquerque Seismological Laboratory	
Brazil	June 2011-May 2012	Brazil took every appropriate opportunity to raise the importance of the signature and ratification of the Treaty with annex 2 States that have not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty in its bilateral interactions with them	
		In the joint communiqué issued on the occasion of the visit of the President of Brazil to the United States of America on 9 April 2012, President Dilma Rousseff of Brazil and President Barack Obama of the United States expressed support for the entry into force of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Germany	September 2011-May 2012	Germany continued to stress the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty at all levels. In particular, Germany urged the remaining annex 2 States to sign and ratify the Treaty, in a number of high-level talks, public statements and in relevant multilateral forums	
Italy	June 2011-May 2012	Italy, in bilateral talks with annex 2 States, reiterated the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty	
Luxembourg	September 2011-May 2012	Luxembourg has supported the entry into force of the Treaty since its opening for signature, both as a State Member of the United Nations and as a member of the European Union. Luxembourg raised the importance of signing and ratifying the Treaty in order to achieve its entry into force during bilateral meetings with annex 2 States	
Mexico	June 2011-May 2012	Mexico has supported the efforts realized by the Preparatory Commission with the aim that those States that still have not consented to be bound by the Treaty do so as soon as possible, leading to its entry into force Additionally, Mexico has maintained the topic on the agenda of its bilateral meetings with annex 2 States, raised the importance of signing and ratifying the Treaty as soon as possible, with the objective of guaranteeing its entry into force	
Ukraine	June 2011-May 2012	Ukrainian officials, when meeting with their counterparts in annex 2 States that had yet to sign or ratify the Treaty, urged their Governments to sign and ratify the Treaty	
1 (b) Activities relating to non-annex 2 States			
Brazil	June 2011-May 2012	Brazil took every appropriate opportunity in its bilateral interactions with non-annex 2 States which have not yet signed and/or ratified the Treaty to raise the importance of its signature and ratification	
Canada	May 2012	Canada delivered a joint démarche from the Group of Eight to urge Cuba to ratify the Treaty	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Germany	September 2011-May 2012	Germany continued to stress the importance of the early entry into force of the Treaty at all levels and urged the signature and ratification of the Treaty, in a number of high-level talks, public statements, and in relevant multilateral forums	
Italy	June 2011-May 2012	Italy took every suitable bilateral opportunity to encourage further ratification of the Treaty by non-annex 2 States	
Luxembourg	September 2011-May 2012	Luxembourg took every appropriate opportunity to raise the issue of the signature and ratification of the Treaty in its bilateral consultations with non-signatory States	
Mexico	June 2011-May 2012	Mexico supported the efforts realized by the Preparatory Commission to urge those States that still have not signed or ratified the Treaty to do so as soon as possible and to join the increasing number of States that aspire to entry into force	
Ukraine	June 2011-May 2012	Ukraine conducted regular consultations with non-annex 2 States that had yet to sign or ratify the Treaty. During those consultations, Ukraine seized every opportunity to stress the importance that it attaches to the entry into force of the Treaty	
2. Multilateral level			
2 (a) Global			
Brazil	June 2011-May 2012	Brazil actively engaged in all relevant multilateral forums to promote the early entry into force and universalization of the Treaty	

State/entity	Date/period	Activities and context	Comments
		During the informal meeting of the General Assembly to mark the celebration of the International Day against Nuclear Tests and the twentieth anniversary of the closure of the Semipalatinsk nuclear test site on 2 September 2011, Brazil took the opportunity to call upon all States who had not yet signed or ratified the Treaty, in particular the annex 2 States, to do so as soon as possible and to stress that, in accordance with action 10 of the Final Document of the Eighth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, all nuclear-weapon States which had not yet done so should undertake to ratify the Treaty with all expediency	
		During the seventh article XIV conference on 23 September 2011, Brazil took the opportunity to declare that it was urgent that Governments and civil society join efforts to raise awareness on the risks posed by postponing commitment to ratify the Treaty	
		Brazil co-sponsored, with 62 other Member States, General Assembly resolution 66/64 on the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, adopted by the Assembly on 2 December 2011	
		Brazil participated in the first preparatory meeting for the Third Conference of States Parties and Signatories to Treaties that establish Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zones and Mongolia, held on 27 April 2012, and supported the declaration by the Group of Latin American and Caribbean Countries in which it recommended adherence to the Treaty and maintenance of the moratorium on nuclear testing	
Canada	September 2011	Canada delivered a national statement at the seventh article XIV conference held in September 2011 and endorsed the Final Document adopted at the conference	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	September 2011	Canada endorsed the ministerial statement of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, which reiterated the support of the group for the entry into force and universalization of the Treaty, as well as its verification system	
	December 2011	Canada co-sponsored General Assembly resolutions that included support for the entry into force of the Treaty, including resolution 66/64, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty" and resolution 66/45, entitled "United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons"	
	December 2011	Canada voted in favour of resolution 66/40, entitled "Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments"	
	April 2012	Canada endorsed joint Group of Eight (G-8) démarches to be delivered in States that had not yet ratified the Treaty	
	April-May 2012	Canada endorsed a joint statement by the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative at the 2012 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Preparatory Committee meeting, which included a call for all remaining annex 2 States to ratify the Treaty and expressed the group's intention to intensify efforts to urge States to complete outstanding ratifications	
	April-May 2012	Canada delivered national statements at the 2012 Preparatory Committee meeting that reiterated Canada's support for the Treaty and its entry into force	
Germany	September 2011	German Federal Foreign Minister Guido Westerwelle actively participated in the seventh article XIV conference held in New York on 23 September 2011 and, at his speech before the General Assembly, stressed the security benefits of the Treaty's entry into force	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	September 2011-May 2012	As a member of the European Union, Germany has firmly supported the European Union's relevant statements, positions and voluntary contributions in support of the Preparatory Commission and its verification system, as well as the European Union's respective outreach activities	
	September 2011-May 2012	As a member of the Non-Proliferation and Security Initiative, Germany actively supported all statements promoting the early entry force and universalization of the Treaty	
		As a member of the Group of Eight, Germany actively supported the démarches urging Treaty ratification, carried out in May 2012 when the G-8 met under the Presidency of the United States of America	
Italy	June 2011-May 2012	Italy actively supported the initiatives urging the ratification of the Treaty that were promoted in the relevant multilateral framework, including the European Union and G-8	
	September 2011	Italy supported the Final Declaration adopted at the seventh article XIV conference, held in New York on 23 September 2011. In his national statement, Under-Secretary of State Vincenzo Scotti of Italy also called upon annex 2 States to sign and/or ratify the Treaty at the earliest opportunity	
	December 2011	Italy voted in favour of the General Assembly resolutions calling for the prompt entry into force of the Treaty, including 66/40, entitled "Towards a nuclear-weapon-free world: accelerating the implementation of nuclear disarmament commitments"; 66/45, entitled "United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons"; and 66/64, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty"	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Luxembourg	September 2011-May 2012	The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Luxembourg participated in and delivered a statement at the seventh article XIV conference, held in September 2011. Luxembourg voted in favour of resolutions 66/64, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty"; 66/45, entitled "United action towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons"; and 66/49, entitled "Compliance with non-proliferation, arms limitation and disarmament agreements and commitments"	
Mexico	June 2011-May 2012	Mexico has participated in the meetings of the Preparatory Commission and its subsidiary organs, as well as in the consultations aimed to promote the Treaty's entry into force and consolidate the verification system's functionality	
	September 2011	Mexico, together with Sweden, presided over the seventh article XIV conference on measures to facilitate the entry into force of the Treaty, held in New York in September 2011	
	October 2011	Mexico, together with other sponsors, presented a draft resolution, subsequently adopted by the General Assembly as resolution 66/64, entitled "Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty"	
	May 2012	Mexico promoted the entry into force of the Treaty during the meeting of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, at the parallel event organized in cooperation with the Arms Control Association, entitled "Bringing the CTBT into force", with the objective of divulging new information on the International Monitoring System and providing new arguments for the Treaty's entry into force	
Ukraine	June 2011-May 2012	Ukraine stressed the importance of the Treaty's entry into force in the relevant forums. The universalization of the Treaty remains on the agenda of Ukraine's foreign policy	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
	September 2011	Ukraine actively participated in the seventh article XIV conference held in New York. Ukraine reiterated its commitment to universalization of the Treaty and strongly supported the joint ministerial statement issued as a result of the meeting, and joined the European Union statement in this regard	
2 (b) Regional			
Brazil	June 2011-May 2012	Brazil actively engaged in the Agency for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean to promote the universalization of the Treaty, and reiterated its commitment to support efforts towards reaching universal adherence to the Treaty	Brazil continued to promote the ratification of the Treaty by all Latin American and Caribbean States
		Brazil supported the declaration of States parties to the Treaty of Tlatelolco, issued in October 2011 as a document of the First Committee of the General Assembly (A/C.1/66/2, annex), in which it reiterates the demand for the total ban on all nuclear tests and the need for reaching universal adherence to the Treaty, particularly by all nuclear-weapon States and annex 2 States, and in that regard calls for the upholding of the moratorium on such tests or any other nuclear explosions pending the entry into force of the Treaty	
		At the Committee on Hemispheric Security of the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States, Brazil, together with Mexico, proposed the inclusion of a paragraph in a draft resolution entitled "Promotion of hemispheric security: a multidimensional approach", in which the General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS) urged States to consider signing or ratifying the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty as soon as possible, in particular the States listed in annex 2 to the Treaty, so that it might enter into force in the shortest possible time[a]	

State/entity	*Date/period*	*Activities and context*	*Comments*
Italy	June 2011-May 2012	Italy, as a member State of the European Union, supported all relevant European Union statements, positions, initiatives and financial contributions aimed at facilitating the entry into force of the Treaty	
Luxembourg	Sept 2011-May 2012	The regional efforts or measures of Luxembourg are mostly covered by the European Union, with regard to the European Union Plan of Action for the entry into force of the Treaty	

[a] The text was subsequently adopted by the General Assembly of the OAS as resolution AG/RES.2735 of 4 June 2012.

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Item 95 (o) of the provisional agenda*
General and complete disarmament

Disarmament and non-proliferation education

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum**

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II. Implementation of the recommendations by Member States

A. Replies received from Member States

Germany

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The Federal Government of Germany believes that information and transparency are fundamental to disarmament education, and it is convinced that they are key to encouraging citizen participation and activity on disarmament matters. By working through the media and annually publishing a report on progress on arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation and the development of the capabilities of the Armed Forces, and a report on exports of military equipment, the Government of Germany is actively working to raise public awareness. This "awareness-raising" is supported by the Federal Government Commissioner for Disarmament and Arms Control.

In order to place such sensitive topics as arms control, disarmament and non-proliferation on the agenda of day-to-day parliamentary politics, the German Bundestag has established a subcommittee to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, called the Subcommittee on Disarmament, Arms Control and Non-Proliferation. On the one hand, the Subcommittee scrutinizes and supports the Federal Government's actions in the field of disarmament policy, and on the other the Committee is an important institution raising awareness in the Bundestag and in the public sphere with regard to disarmament policy and its progress/drawbacks.

The Federal Agency for Civic Education (Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung (bpb)) is a government agency whose task is to promote civic education. In addition to its regular publications, this agency also publishes essays and books on disarmament matters.

There are three main types of educational institutions in Germany focusing on the study of peace, as follows:

1. Research groups at universities. Examples of research groups include the Institute for International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict (Ruhr-Universität Bochum), the Peace Research Group (Universität Konstanz) and the Carl Friedrich von Weiszäcker Centre for Science and Peace Research (Zentrum für Naturwissenschaft und Friedensforschung, Universität Hamburg), integrating the questions of the study of peace into the realm of natural sciences;

2. University departments. The second pillar is the education of young people through university courses. Some examples include the Lehrstuhl für Politikwissenschaften, Friedens- und Konfliktforschung at Augsburg University (department of political science with its main focus on the study of peace and conflict) with several courses on peace and conflict; the master's in peace research and international politics at the University of Tubingen; the master of Peace and Security Studies at the University of Hamburg; and the master of International Studies/Peace and Conflict Research at Technische Universität Darmstadt and Goethe University Frankfurt;

3. Independent foundations and think tanks. Think tanks include the Hessische Stiftung Friedens- und Konfliktforschung (Peace Research Institute

Frankfurt), the Institut für Friedensforschung und Sicherheitspolitik (Institute for Peace Research and Security Policy) and the Stiftung Entwicklung und Frieden (Commission on Global Governance). The political parties have political foundations that deal with disarmament and peace issues as well.

In addition, the training school of the Federal Foreign Office offers young diplomats from foreign countries the opportunity to take part in special lectures and seminars on disarmament matters. Recently, a delegation from the Sudan participated in a seminar on disarmament. Germany actively supports European Union seminars for young diplomats on disarmament and non-proliferation matters. Furthermore, the Government of Germany organizes study visits for young diplomats every year in Berlin under the United Nations Programme of Fellowships on Disarmament, in cooperation with the Office for Disarmament Affairs.

German officer training includes the topic of disarmament. The armed forces run two universities (Munich and Hamburg) where military officers obtain a civilian bachelor's or master's degree. The two institutions offer a broad spectrum of courses in the political and social sciences in which the study of peace, conflict and disarmament plays an important role. At the Military Academy of the German Armed Forces in Hamburg, senior officers receive higher education and training. Studies of disarmament, peace and conflict are on the agenda, too. The Federal College for Security Studies, Germany's highest-ranking interministerial institution for advanced education and training in the field of security policy, is identified with efforts to convey the basic idea of a comprehensive security concept both nationally and internationally. In the light of this basic idea, the curriculum regularly addresses the above-mentioned topics through a variety of modules.

In society as well, movements and organizations raise awareness of topics relevant to disarmament and arms control. In the ecclesiastic sphere, there is, for example, Pax Christi, an international Catholic peace movement, which was established originally to work towards reconciliation between the French and the Germans after the Second World War. In addition, with the support of the Government of Germany, many political foundations, such as the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, the Friedrich Naumann Foundation, the Hans Seidel Foundation and the Heinrich Böll Foundation, devote their work to the topics of disarmament and arms control through seminars, publications and conferences, and also stimulate dialogue around those issues. The Federal Government is in regular close contact with those institutions. Moreover, commitment to disarmament and peace is rewarded in Germany by the Peace Prize of the German Book Trade (Friedenspreis des Deutschen Buchhandels). This is an international peace prize given yearly at the Frankfurt Book Fair in the Paulskirche in Frankfurt am Main which helps once again to raise awareness of such sensitive topics. It highlights the relevance of peace, disarmament and conflict resolution and shifts the public perspective to those points by honouring people from the public sphere or civil society for their work in those fields. The prize for 2012 was awarded to Liao Yiwu, a Chinese author, reporter, musician and poet.

In 2012 the Federal Government is underscoring the importance of disarmament by presenting an exhibition on landmines in the Federal Foreign Office, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines.